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PART II—Section 2

No. 16] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1960/CHAITRA 27, 1882

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1960:—

BILL No. 97 OF 1958

A bill further to amend the Constitution of India

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 19 — Short title.

2. In clause (*1*) of Article 343 of the Constitution,— — Amendment of Article 343.

(*1*) for the word "language" the word "languages" shall be substituted; and

(*2*) after the word "Hindi" the words "and Sanskrit" shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Sanskrit presents the greatest common measure of agreement in its vocabulary among most of the languages of modern India. This language is also vital to the development of most of the modern languages of India.

2. The Bill therefore proposes to amend Article 343 so as to include Sanskrit as one of the Official languages of the Union.

CHAPALAKANTA BHATTACHARYYA.

NEW DELHI;
The 21st August, 1958.

BILL NO. 17 OF 1960

A bill to provide for ceilings on salaries in private employment.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Eleventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Ceilings on Salary (in Private Sector) Act, 1960. Short-title, extent and commencement.

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

2. The monthly salary paid to an employee in any private concern, or firm, or industry shall not be more than the maximum and less than the minimum fixed for the Government employees. Ceiling on salary.

3. (*1*) As soon as may be, after the commencement of this Act, every private concern, firm or industry shall determine and fix as prescribed in section 2, the minimum and maximum salaries in respect of every person under their employ and may review at such intervals as it may think fit, the rates of salary so fixed. Procedure for fixing salaries.

(2) In fixing rate of salary in respect of any employment for the first time under this Act the private concern, firm or industry shall either,—

(*a*) appoint a Committee to hold inquiries and advise it in this behalf with such sub-committees for different employments as it may deem expedient to appoint to assist such Committee, or

(*b*) publish its proposals for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and specify a date, not less than three months from the date of the publication, on which the proposals will be taken into consideration.

(3) After considering the advice of the Committee appointed under clause (*a*) of sub-section (2), all representations received by it before the date specified under clause (*b*) of that sub-section, every private concern, firm or industry shall, subject to the provisions of section 2, fix the rate of salary in respect of each employment.

Penalty.

4. Any employer who contravenes provisions of this Act shall be punishable with a fine of rupees 10,000.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Our Constitution enjoins the principle of equal pay for equal work. This is a general principle covering the country as a whole. It is, therefore, essential to remove anomalies existing in private or public employment, by prescribing ceilings on salaries in private employment consistent with the policies and principles adopted for public sector.

Hence this Bill.

A. M. TARIQ.

NEW DELHI;
The 14th March, 1960.

M. N. KAUL,
Secretary.

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